

49-1942

Kansas City, Call  
Kansas City, Mo.



SCHOLARSHIP JAN 30 1942

Miss Lula Boswell, head nurse at the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis center who has just received a scholarship grant from the National League of Nursing Education to study in the orthopedic department of the University of Minnesota Medical school. The grant comes as part of the program sponsored by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis which sponsors the President's Birthday balls. (ANP) Photo

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald  
April 25, 1942

## NURSING GROUP OPENS MEETING

Slossfield Is Scene Of  
Two-Day Institute  
For Graduates

The annual two-day institute for Negro Graduate Nurses of Alabama opened at Slossfield Health Center Friday, with a discussion of the importance of nursing in civilian defense, a discussion of infantile paralysis, and a pageant on the history of Negro public health nursing.

The annual meeting, sponsored by the State Board of Nurses Examiners and Registration, has been held at Tuskegee Institute in the past. This year, however, because of the national notice the new

health development at Slossfield has been getting, members voted to hold the meeting at Slossfield so that visiting nurses would get a chance to inspect the center.

Dr. John W. Chenault discussed infantile paralysis in its various stages during the morning session, while Norman Randall, chairman of the auxiliary board, American Cast Iron Pipe Company, spoke on nursing and civilian defense. The Rev. H. V. Richardson, chaplain at Tuskegee, spoke on "The Spiritual Side of Nursing."

Members of the Birmingham Negro Graduate Nurses group presented a pageant depicting the history and growth of Negro public health nursing among Negroes.

Discussions Saturday will include "Measles and Scarlet Fever," by Dr. A. W. Crump; "Our Unseen Enemies," by Dr. J. D. Heacock; "Pneumonia and the Common Cold," by Dr. M. G. McCall, and "Malaria," by Dr. William B. Perry.

Birmingham, Ala. News  
April 25, 1942

## Center Is Inspected By Negro Nurses

Meeting at Slossfield Health Center for the final day of their annual institute. Negro graduate nurses of Alabama Saturday inspected the health center and heard a series of talks on diseases and their control.

Speakers were Dr. A. W. Crump, "Measles and Scarlet Fever"; Dr. J. D. Heacock, "Our Unseen Enemies"; Dr. M. G. McCall, "Pneumonia and the Common Cold," and Dr. William B. Perry, "Malaria."

The institute opened Friday, with nurses hearing a discussion of the importance of nursing in civilian defense, a lecture on infantile paralysis and a pageant, depicting the history of Negro public health nursing.

Usually held in Tuskegee, the nursing institute met in Birmingham this year in order that delegates might inspect the local center.

Friday's speakers were Dr. John W. Chenault, who discussed infantile paralysis; Norman Randall, "Nursing and Civilian Defense," and the Rev. H. V. Richardson, "The Spiritual Side of Nursing."

ALABAMA

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald  
May 23, 1942

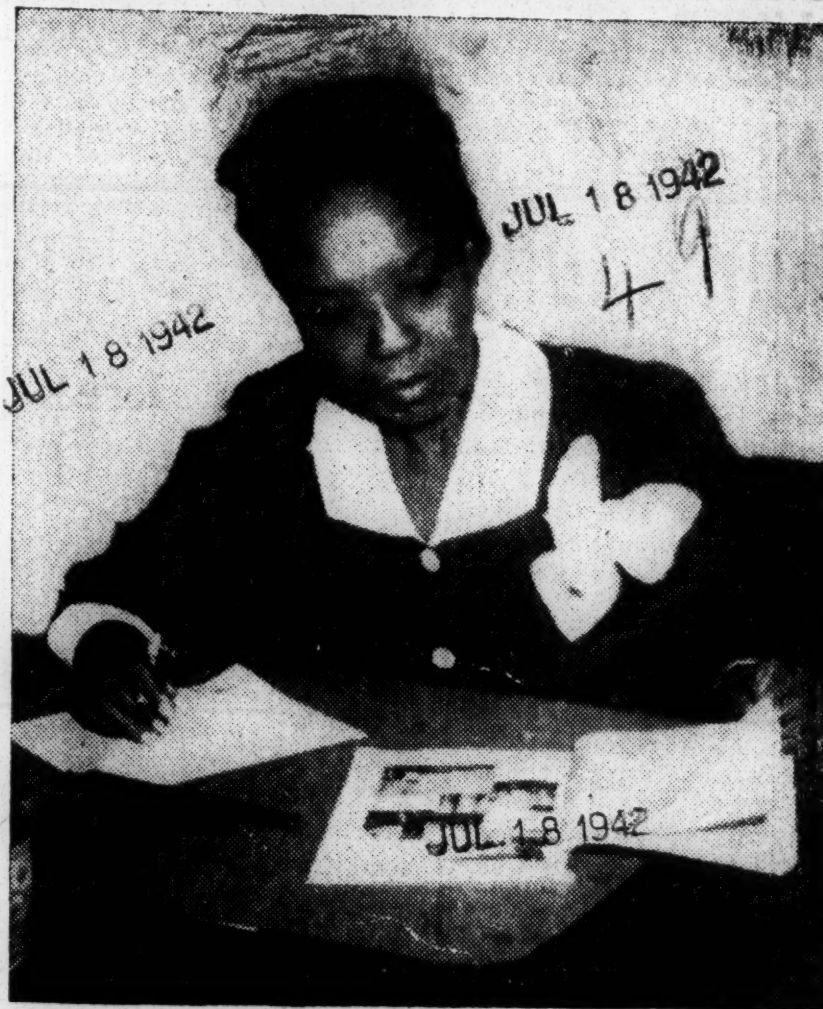
## NEED FOR NURSES IN STATE PROBLEM

CHICAGO, May 22—(AP)—Despite an increase during the past three years of nearly 100 per cent in the number of Negro public health nurses in Alabama, that state's efforts to provide adequate public health nursing care for its approximately 1,000,000 Negroes are still faced with serious problems, Dr. B. F. Austin, Alabama state health officer, declared Friday.

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

## NURSE WINS SUPERIOR RATING



MISS JOHNNIE LOU DENT

Who was graduated from the John A. Andrew Memorial Training school for nurses in 1930, merited the rating "superior" as the result of an examination held early in May. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, was informed today by an official of the Alabama public health service. Department officials also extended personal congratulations to Miss Dent on the excellence of her work. Following her graduation from Tuskegee Miss Dent entered the Burrell Memorial hospital, Roanoke, Va., majoring in ward supervision.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

## 19 NEGRO WOMEN IN NURSES' CLASS

Graduation Exercises Set

For Friday At  
DEC. 2 Hospital 1942

Nineteen Negro women, first Negro class in Nurses Aid of the Jefferson County Red Cross Chapter, will graduate at 7:30 p.m. Friday at the Congregational Church, 1501 Seventh Avenue, North. All have had 100 hours of training at Hillman Hospital under Registered Nurse Minnie Howard, president of the State Negro Nurses Association, and Registered Nurse Callie Rowe.

Commenting on the graduation Mrs. Preston Haskell, co-chairman of the Nurses Aid Corps, said "Each of these women is to be highly commended for the civic and patriotic spirit that led her into this work. By such examples many people will come to realize that helping win the war at home is not only a matter of sacrifice without complaint, but of actual participation in community war enterprises that need voluntary workers."

The 19 candidates for graduation are Louise B. Woods, Elese Ware, Eloise Tolbert, Callie Richardson, Alice Hill O'Neal, Cannie Noble Patton, Pauline Allen, Virginetta Avery, Olie B. Bailey, Hattie Edwards, Marrie Godwin, Willie A. Gregory, Nava G. Guice, Evelena Hamby, Louise Ivory, Gertrude McQueen, Essye B. Magsby, Alberta Maxwell and Maude Merchant.

Loda D. Smith, 29, originally a member of the lass, dropped out to join the Waac. She applied for enlistment at Birmingham and was called to Ft. McClellan, Nov. 11, to be sworn in. DEC. 2, 1942

Upon graduation the nurses will serve a minimum of 150 hours a year and an unlimited number of hours for emergency calls. They will work under the supervision of registered nurses at Hillman and St. Vincent's Hospitals.



49-1942

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch  
January 13, 1942

## Negro Women To Register For Nursing

Volunteers for the first Negro class of Red Cross Volunteer Nurses' Aides have been asked to register this afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock at the Medical College of Virginia Hospital. Recruits for this type of selective volunteer work are urgently needed to relieve the acute shortage of trained nurses faced by the country during the war, the Red Cross has announced.

Candidates for the Nurses' Aide course must be from 18 to 50, with high school education and good health. They will take a five-week Red Cross course of training, and give 150 hours of volunteer nursing service each year of the emergency.

The regulation Nurses' Aide uniform is a blue sleeveless jumper-dress, worn over a white blouse. These uniforms are put on at the end of the first half of the training course. Caps and insignia are presented to all who complete the course.

Miss Elizabeth Hotchkiss, chairman of the Richmond Red Cross Nurses' Aide committee, will receive registrations this afternoon. Classes will begin for the first Negro group of volunteers as soon as the minimum number of 30 applicants have been accepted. Miss Virginia Williams, R. N., the Red Cross instructor for Richmond Nurses' Aide courses will interview all candidates this afternoon.

The first class of Nurses' Aides who volunteered in December, are completing their training under Miss Williams in the wards of the Medical College of Virginia Hospital. A second class has already enrolled and will shortly enter training. Several hundred Nurses' Aides will be needed for Richmond hospitals and other emergency war work.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch  
April 26, 1942

## Dr. W. T. Sanger Will Address Negro Nurses

The 75 Negro nurses attending the Southeastern Conference of the National Association of Graduate Colored Nurses, which covers Virginia and the two Carolinas, will hear Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the Medical College of Virginia; Dr. John M. Ellison,

GENERAL

president of Virginia Union University; Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; and Miss Edna I. Purdie, conference president, at the closing sessions of their two-day conference at St. Philip Hospital this afternoon.

Several nurses from New York and Washington also are attending the meetings. A breakfast at the Negro YWCA here was scheduled to open this morning's program.

Speakers at yesterday's meeting were Dr. Lewis E. Jarrett, director of the hospital division, MCV; Mrs. Leonetta Henderson Smith, assistant in nursing service at St. Philip; Miss E. Louise Grant, dean of the nursing school, MCV; Mrs. Virginia Campbell, director of the nursing division, City Health Bureau, and Miss Jane Williams, Federal Security Agency nutritionist.

Two student nurses at St. Philip, Misses Dolly Hall and Eleanor Acham, discussed the part of student nurses in the national emergency during yesterday's program, and a summary was given by Mrs. Ruth S. Seider, administrator at St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh, N. C.

The Daily Worker  
New York, N. Y.

# First Negro Trained Nurse Believed in Organization

APR 5 1942

MARY MAHONEY

Mary Mahoney was the first Negro woman in America to become a graduate registered nurse. She is the inspiring forerunner of thousands of American Negro girls today who are taking or seeking to take professional nursing training, despite color bars in many tax-supported nurses' schools, in answer to their country's call for 50,000 new student nurses to meet the war emergency.

Mary Mahoney was born of free parents in Boston before the Civil War had freed her people from chattel slavery. She graduated in 1879 from the New England Hospital for Women and Children, and was a practicing nurse in Boston for many years.

She was one of the founders of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, whose meetings she attended regularly until her death in 1923.

Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, present executive Secretary of the Association, who knew her and worked with her, told the Sunday Worker, "Mary Mahoney was very quiet and retiring. She never liked to talk about herself. But she was a believer in organization, and a powerful force in organizing Negro nurses."

The Mary Mahoney medal, in honor of this pioneer Negro woman leader, was presented last Sunday to Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, chairman of the National Council of the organization, and chairman of the Harlem Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. The medal is awarded each year to that woman who, in the opinion of the Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, has done the most valuable work in advancing the nursing profession among Negro women.



Portrait of the first Negro girl in America to become a graduate trained nurse. The picture was taken on her "Florence Nightingale Day," in 1879.



# Consider Taking Negro Nurses Into Nat'l Body

MAY 30 1942

Washington Post  
Washington, D. C.  
Negro Nurses

With the crux of the conference the discussion of inclusion of Negro nurses in the membership of national nurses' organizations, many colored representatives of Negro nursing associations attended the meet of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing at the Palmer House here last week. Other problems examined were the education and employment of colored public health nurses.

Representatives of Negro schools and organizations attending the convention of the American Nurses association, the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and the National League of Nursing Education were Mrs. Rita Miller, education director, Mercy hospital, Philadelphia; Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, director of nurses, Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis; Mrs. Ethel Rice, educational director, Provident hospital, Baltimore; Mrs. Lucretia Byers, public health nurse, Dayton, O.; Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, New York City; Mrs. Anna Sewell, president, alumni association, Lincoln school for nurses, New York City; Mrs. Jessie Ruff, educational director, Mrs. Mary Elsie Woodley, director of social activities and Mrs. B. Harris, delegate, Harlem Alumni association, Harlem hospital, New York City; Mrs. Leola Franklin, National Tuberculosis association, and eight student nurses representing Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis, St. Phillip hospital, Richmond, Va., and Harlem hospital school of nursing, New York City.

Chicago nurses attending were Miss Belva L. Overton, director of nurses, Provident hospital, Mrs. Henrietta Farrar, Provident hospital; Miss Claudia Durham, president, Provident Hospital Alumni association and Mrs. Frances F. Gaines, president of National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

I was reading a very interesting piece in The Washington Post about the shortage of nurses and consider it a very thoughtful editorial. According to my understanding the editor's main point is to emphasize the fact that nurses in general are unpaid for their services. Well, I heartily agree with him, as I have been in quite a few hospitals and the services of the nurses extended me cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

However, I am interested in seeing that Negro nurses get more consideration. If the need for nurses is so critical and there is such a shortage, certainly the responsible parties cannot afford to be so choicy—it is unfair, as a matter of fact at anytime to deny persons jobs because of their particular race. I am almost sure that there are many Negro nurses available who can serve the same purpose that the white nurses do, and attend their duty just as well. Negro nurses have to pay the same price that white nurses do to get their training. Negro nurses have to tolerate not only underpayment, but also the denial of jobs in many institutions.

However, my heartiest desire is to see Negro nurses get the same consideration that white nurses do, not only in emergencies, but in normal times. And by the way, while I am saying this, I might as well add that the Negro race should be given equality in every activity of life.

JEROME LIGHTFOOT.

Charlottesville, Va., June 6.

Globe and Independent  
Nashville, Tenn.

## DISCUSS INCLUSION OF COLORED NURSES IN NATIONAL BODY

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Chicago nurses attending were Miss Belva L. Overton, director of nurses, Provident hospital, Mrs. Henrietta Farrar, Provident hospital; Miss Claudia Durham, president, Provident Hospital Alumni association and Mrs. Frances F. Gaines, president of National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

Mrs. Riddle, Miss Franklin and Mrs. Staupers participated in the conference. Mrs. Riddle was on the panel for "Expanding Educational Resources to Meet the Needs of War Service;" Mrs. Franklin participated in the public health section and Mrs. Staupers was a member of the panel on the "Educational and Employment of Negro Public Health Nurses."

Representatives from the Provident Alumni association, Chicago, Lincoln and Harlem Alumni associations, New York City, and Mrs. Staupers from the N. Y. state Nurses association were representatives in the house of delegates.

Mrs. Riddle was also accorded the privilege to speak in the house of delegates in behalf of Negro nurses.

All Saturday, May 23, Mrs. Staupers represented the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses at a meeting of the National Council of War Service.

The meetings which began Monday, May 18, and lasted through May 23, were held at the Palmer House, Coliseum and the Hotel Stevens.

Washington Post  
Washington, D. C.

## More Negro Nurses Needed for Army

An assignment of 75 more Negro Red Cross first reserve nurses for early assignment at Fort Huachuca, Arizona and Tuskegee, Ala., was made yesterday by the Army Nurse Corps through Mrs. Isabelle W. Baker, recruiting secretary of nurses for the District Red Cross. Thirty of the requested 105 already have volunteered.

Army nurses receive \$90 a month and maintenance, including medical and dental care. They enter the ranks as second lieutenants.

## More Negro Nurses Enter Hospitals

"The Worker"

Negro nurses are now being employed in Fordham and Morrisania Hospitals, New York City, according to the New Bulletin of the National Association for Colored Graduate Nurses.

The hiring of these Negro nurses has followed a hearing of the Rules Committee of the New York City Council in June, on a resolution by Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr. calling for an end to discrimination against Negro nurses and student nurses by the Hospitals Department.

Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, of the Colored Nurses Association gave evidence of discrimination at the hearing.

Pittsburgh Courier  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Volunteers Will Be Assigned To Huachuca, Tuskegee

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10. (ANP)—An urgent appeal for 105 colored nurses to be assigned to Fort Huachuca, and Tuskegee, has been issued by the Army Nurse Corps, Mrs. Isabelle W. Baker, recruiting secretary for the Red Cross, announced last week.

Thirty have volunteered so far. We hope you will comply with the request and are counting on your willingness to serve. The army has every right to expect members of the Red Cross First Reserve to serve in time of war at all possible to do so. Army nurses receive \$90 a month and maintenance, including medical and dental care. plus retirement and other benefits. In the Army, a nurse enters with the rank of second lieutenant.

Chicago Defender  
Chicago, Illinois

## Men Study For Nursing

AUG 29 1942

## 'n Why Not?

AUG 29 1942

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Protection of life on the home front has become the concern of men civilians with the impending shortage of nurses and doctors.

The district of Columbia chapter of the American Red Cross reports the graduation of two classes in home nursing whose students are male. One of these is made up of Negro men from Washington, who received their home nursing certificates Friday. Instructor of the class was Mrs. Lazarenah M. Payne, registered graduate nurse, who has taught many classes for the Red Cross chapter.

Among the 19 students were many married men, several single men, and two Boy Scouts of high school age. Classes have been held in the Seventh Day Adventist church.



49-1942

Chicago Defender  
Chicago, Illinois

# ENTIRE STAFF RESIGNS; PAY HIKE DENIED

SEP 5 1942

Say Soaring Living Costs  
Make It Impossible  
To Meet Expenses

ST. LOUIS — (Special) —

Six hundred patients of the famous Homer G. Phillips hospital here will be left to the care of only 34 nurses Friday if the mass resignation of 88 members, who are asking an increase in wages, is carried out.

A letter signed by the graduate staff of nurses and bearing the individual signatures of 88 of the 122 members of the staff said they found it impossible to continue working at the hospital because of the higher cost of living and the refusal of the city to increase their wages. SEP 5 1942

The resignation was submitted a week ago to Director of Public Welfare Henry S. Caulfield.

The nurses are asking an increase of 10 percent with an allowance of \$25 a month to those nurses for whom living quarters cannot be provided at the hospital.

The matter has been referred to a committee of Health and Hospital commission, a citizen's advisory group, by Caulfield, who in turn presented this committee's recommendation to the Board of Estimate.

Caulfield did not disclose what this committee had reported, but it was learned, the committee recommended an increase of 15 percent for the nurses, plus the \$25 a month allowance.

Dr. W. B. Christian, superintendent of Homer Phillips, told the Defender Sunday that although he felt that the entire nursing staff was underpaid, he feared that the mass action might kill any sym-

pathetic attitude toward their cause.

"It is more or less a strike," said the superintendent, "and I feel that a little more time should have been given for arbitration in view of the procedures necessary for a wage increase."

It would be necessary for the Board of Aldermen, which will meet in a special session, to include this matter in the new standardization, if the increase is granted.

Dr. Christian stated that in the event the resignation became effective, city officials would no doubt call on the Red Cross to take charge of the hospital's patients. This was not official, however.

Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, superintendent of nurses, declined to make a statement concerning the action.

City officials state that patients at Homer Phillips will be provided for.

ILLINOIS



# Nurse Head At St. Louis Hospital Resigns Post

OCT 17 1942

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—Mrs.

Estelle Massey Riddle, superintendent of nurses at Homer G. Phillips hospital here, the largest hospital in the country managed by a Negro personnel, announced her resignation this week.

Mrs. Riddle, the first Negro superintendent Homer Phillips has ever had, has done a remarkable job in developing the nursing school into an outstanding institution despite the handicaps which usually exist in a hospital controlled by a city government and consequently subject to a certain political influence.

Mrs. Riddle indicated that she would return to her home in Akron, Ohio, where her husband is a well known physician. A former instructor of nurses at Freedmen's hospital, a former president of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, she is one of the best known women in the field.

No announcement has been made of Mrs. Riddle's successor but her assistant, Mrs. Henriette F. Farrer, is said to be unusually well qualified for the job. Mrs. Farrar came here from Provident hospital, Chicago, the finest institution of its kind, where she was a clinical instructor.

She had her training at Harlem School of Nursing, Harlem hospital, a bachelor's degree in nursing education at New York university, studied at Columbia and did additional graduate work at the University of Chicago while working at Provident hospital there.



49-1942

Daily World  
Atlanta, Georgia

# Sees Big Field, Opportunities For Race Women

Points Out  
Big Need For  
Negro Nurses

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—“Never before have Negro girls with a good educational foundation, found a field for them as attractive as nursing,” said Mabel Keating Staupers, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, here for a two-day conference of the sub-committee on Nursing of the health and medical care division of the National Defense council and the executive committee of Nursing Defense council, being held under governmental auspices and closely watched by representatives of various government agencies.

As a member of both groups, Mrs. Staupers is invited to attend the meetings and help advise ways and means to increase the effectiveness of the art of nursing and at the same time increase the number of qualified girls interested in pursuing the work.

“We are interested,” she continued, “in obtaining the higher type of girl, preferably girls with some college education, for the nursing as a profession has been kicked upstairs and the registered nurse of today is a highly trained technician. It has been found that there are girls who do not fit into the scheme outlined for registered nurses, but make splendid practical nurses. We want to train them too and send them to the best schools possible for such training. Practical nurses have come in for a great deal of recognition in recent years, for it has been proved that they can take care of many things, thereby relieving the registered nurse for other more technical duties.”

COLORED AND WHITE

During the course of the conference the subject of using Negro nurses along with white nurses was breached. There seemed to be a definite trend toward this end, ac-

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED GRADUATE NURSES

cording to Mrs. Staupers, who was loud in praise of the efforts of Congressman Frances Payne Bolton of Cleveland to obtain more financial aid for the training of more and better nurses.

Pointing out that larger civilian hospitals are beginning to integrate Negro nurses on their staffs, she named three in particular who were well pleased with the initial results. The three are Lebanon and Montefiore in New York, and the new Herman Kiefer hospital in Detroit.

If more money is to be appropriated for training nurses, Mrs. Staupers says her aim is to see that Negroes get their fair share. Last year some \$1,250,000 was appropriated for the training of nurses, marking the first time the government had made such an appropriation. Negro hospital training schools benefitting thereby included Tuskegee, Lincoln School for Nursing; Freedmen's Nursing School; Homer Phillips in St. Louis and Provident in Chicago.

GOOD PAY

The salary range of a qualified registered nurse is on a par with that of the average social worker, Mrs. Staupers said, which makes the field one of good pay and not overcrowded.

At present, there is pending in congress a bill to have the pay of army nurses raised and the house and senate committees on military affairs were advised that the various nurses associations, white and colored, were solidly behind this move.

The army is badly in need of nurses and applicants should contact Mrs. Staupers of 1790 Broadway, New York City, in care of the National Association of Colored Nurses.

Attending the meeting were representatives of the American Nurses association; National Association of Public Health Service; National League of Nursing Education, consultants from U. S. Public Health service; army, navy and veterans administration.

At the same time, Mrs. Staupers pointed out the advance made by colored women in being appointed to boards of nursing schools in New York City where at Harlem school, Mrs. Henry W. Pope is first vice-president and Mrs. Numa P. G. Adams a member of the board; at the Lincoln school; Mrs. George B. Choren and Miss Lillian Richards are on the board. Miss Richards is a graduate of Lincoln and supervisor in medical social service of the department of public welfare of New York City.

Discussing the need for better

schools in certain sections of the south and in the Virgin Islands, Mrs. Staupers quoted Mrs. Bolton as saying, “We are not only going to need well trained nurses for the war effort, the whole world is going to cry for them.” Asking for consideration in these unexplored fields, Mrs. Staupers also cited the need for a well trained woman to head up the new nursing school in Monrovia, Liberia, as well as the Virgin Islands situation. The session ended Tuesday with the delegations making several recommendations and planning an early meeting to discuss further developments.



## Letters to The Times

### Negro Nurses' Case Stated

#### Councilman Isaacs Explains Purport of His Resolution

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Your article in THE TIMES of June 18, headed "Negro Nurses Increase—Figures Cited to Answer Charge of Bias in Hospitals," misinterprets the resolution introduced by Councilman Powell and myself in the City Council. The resolution did not allege that the department was not employing colored nurses in substantial numbers; the statements made were that although there were seven nursing schools affiliated with city hospitals, only two accepted colored nurses freely, and that colored nurses have been employed only in very limited numbers in several city hospitals.

Both of these statements were fully substantiated by the statistics submitted by the Hospital Commissioner. For example, there have been a total of 478 nurses graduated from the Bellevue school during the past six years, and these did not include among their number a single colored graduate. During the same period there were graduated from the Mills school a total of 143 nurses, and there was only one Negro among them. A total of 132 nurses were graduated during the same period from Cumberland school, 491 from Kings County, 191 from Metropolitan, and there were no colored graduates among them. On the other hand, the total number of nurses graduated from Harlem Hospital during the same period was 164 and from Lincoln Hospital 235, and these did not include a single white nurse.

#### Negroes Not Benefited

As to the hospitals: Bellevue during 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941 did not employ a single colored nurse among the graduate nurses, and there are only three there today, out of a total of 614. At Kings County Hospital there are two colored nurses out of a total of 665. In Harlem Hospital, on the other hand, there is one white graduate nurse out of a total of 424; in Lincoln, only two white graduate nurses out of a total of 190. It is interesting to note

that the recent increase in training facilities has not benefited the Negro applicants. Five years ago 28.5 per cent of all graduates of all city schools were colored; this year only 19.5 per cent.

The Hospital Commissioner explained these facts by saying that Negroes had not applied for training in the institutions where they do not appear among the graduates, or those qualified in sufficient numbers for service in the hospitals where they are employed only in token numbers. Quite obviously, applications are not made where the applicants know only too well—and some from experience—that they would have no opportunity of training or acceptance.

#### No Attack Intended

I want it distinctly understood that the resolution proposed was not intended in any way as an attack or as an indictment of the present or prior Hospital Commissioners. They followed, or permitted, practices in their department which, in my opinion, were and are unsound and indefensible, but which were tolerated in many other fields and by many good citizens. It is generally recognized today that a policy of this kind is wholly inconsistent with the fundamentals of our democratic theory, and that such practices must be discontinued in both public and private fields.

The City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem, of which I have been an active member, has met generous cooperation in many areas looking toward the elimination of anti-Negro discrimination. Commissioner Bernecker and Deputy Commissioner White, while making no admissions as to the past, have both agreed to review the practices at city hospitals and nurses' training schools to make sure that no qualified individual shall hereafter be excluded from training in any city school, or from service in any city hospital, for reasons of race, creed or color. Their sincerity in this regard is unquestioned and their commitment gives promise of a far better order hereafter in the Hospital Department.

STANLEY M. ISAACS.

New York, June 19, 1942.

#### All Are Qualified

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In justice to the many Negro nurses who do not qualify for employment in the Department of Hospitals and in order that the department may not be misunderstood, may I clarify the statement which appeared in the June 18 issue of your paper?

The question raised at the Council hearing was not that Negro nurses are discriminated against in numbers of employment, it was that in certain hospitals in the department Negro nurses were employed in large numbers and in other hospitals there was only token employment.

An example of this is in Queens General Hospital, where only four Negro nurses are employed, yet many qualified Negro nurses have applied. In the adjacent Triboro Hospital, an institution for the care of the tuberculous, a large number of Negro nurses are employed, although tuberculosis is considered a great hazard to Negroes.

The qualifications for employment of all nurses in the City of New York are the same. They must all meet the requirements of the State Board of Nurse Examiners and the Department of Hospitals.

Another question raised was that students were denied the opportunity to complete their application in certain schools of nursing in the department.

Signed affidavits were presented to the rules committee of the Council showing that young women who applied at Cumberland Hospital, Brooklyn, were told by the superintendent of nurses that Cumberland did not accept Negro students, and that they should apply either to the School of Nursing of Harlem Hospital or the Lincoln School for Nurses.

MABEL K. STAUPERS,  
Executive Secretary, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.  
New York, June 18, 1942.

The Daily Worker  
New York, N. Y.

# Negro Girls Tops As Student Nurses

Negro girls make excellent nursing students, and Miss Lorraine Dennhardt, director of nursing of the Lincoln Hospital told the Daily Worker that she is "pleased with the attitude of the U. S. Public Health Service and the Bryn Mawr nursing school in welcoming Negro girls."

When Bryn Mawr's summer nursing school opened this week, ten Negro girls were included in the group of 80 women University graduates who started scurrying around the campus from classroom to lab and back to classroom.

The Negro girls will continue their studies in September at Lincoln Hospital School for Nurses in New York City. Because of their summer at Bryn Mawr, they will graduate six months sooner—and be able six months sooner to begin their service to the health of their people and of America.

The Bryn Mawr summer nursing course, which admits college graduates only, was first opened in a small way last year, under the sponsorship of the American Red Cross, Miss Lorraine Dennhardt, Director of Nursing in Lincoln Hospital, told the Worker yesterday.

One Negro girl from Cheney, Pa., Emily Hill, applied and was admitted. This year she is continuing her work at the Lincoln School, and is "making a splendid record," Miss Dennhardt said.

#### NO BANNERS

She explained that although the largest group of students at the Bryn Mawr nursing school last summer were Southern white girls from the Johns Hopkins Hospital Nursing School, Miss Hill was a popular student. "The barriers between North and South are breaking down," said Miss Dennhardt. "Miss Hill was accepted without any of the trouble some people anticipate. People are learning to work together in this war crisis as they never did before."

This year, the Bryn Mawr nursing school is being jointly sponsored by the United States Public Health Service and by three nursing colleges: the Johns Hopkins Hospital

School, the Lincoln Hospital School and the Columbia University Presbyterian Hospital School.

"All the girls have been very highly recommended," Miss Dennhardt told the Worker. "We're very pleased about them, and we'll be very disappointed if they don't make good. And we're pleased about the attitude of the Public Health Service and the Bryn Mawr administration, too, in welcoming Negro girls. There are still too many instances of just the opposite kind of thing being done."

## Negro Nurses Increase In New York City

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Since 1932 Negro nurses have increased from 341 to 1,240 and applicants from eight to 959. E. Michael White, deputy hospitals commissioner, told the city council rules committee Tuesday at a hearing on a resolution asking Hospitals Commissioner Edward M. Bernecker to study charges of discrimination against the employment of Negroes in city hospitals.

Both Bernecker and White said their department showed "absolutely no discrimination" for color and both explained that the reason why more were not employed was that they did not qualify for the work.

Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary of the graduate nurse association, said many did not apply to institutions where they believed they would not be employed. The resolution before the committee was sponsored by Ald. A. Clayton Powell and Stanley M. Isaacs, white.



# Graduate 42 More Negro Nurses' Aides

SEP 1 - 1942

Daily Worker

N.Y. N.Y.

SEP 1 - 1942

Graduation of 42 Harlem Negro women as Red Cross nurses' aides this week gave a dramatic answer to the "crime wave" smear campaign against Harlem.

The capping ceremony, held in the Harlem YWCA auditorium, 179 W. 137th St. on Aug. 28, brought the total of Harlem nurses' aides to 67 since the first class opened on April 27.

Mrs. Grace Jones, their graduate nurse instructor, told the women, "You are all representatives of the high type of service, devotion and morale to be found in this community." She bade them remember that the cause for which they serve is "freedom of speech, freedom from want, freedom of religion, freedom from fear for all peoples of the world."

Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, visiting surgeon at Harlem Hospital, stated that "in spite of lurid stories of mugging and murder, Harlem is represented by what is here tonight rather than by what we commonly see on the front pages of the newspapers." **SEP 1 - 1942**

Throughout speeches and entertainment, the women, in their simple, spotless blue-and-white uniforms, sat gravely in the front of the hall. Most were young, but many middle-aged teachers, stenographers, office and factory workers, domestic workers.

Behind them sat 19 other women in the nurses' aide uniform—students who will graduate from the 80-hour course on Sept. 30. The rear of the auditorium was crowded with relatives and friends.

Climax to the ceremonies came when the candidates walked forward one by one to receive the blue-and-white caps which are awarded only to certified nurses' aides. **SEP 1 - 1942**

Miss Pauline Hartz of Harlem Hospital placed the cap on each woman's head, after which the graduates were congratulated in turn by Mrs. William A. Rothholz, New York City director of the nurses' aide service.

Peoples voice  
New York, N. Y.

## All Schools Now Open to Negro Nurses

Beginning with the February term, it was announced last Monday, Negro nurses will be accepted in all training schools operated by the Department of Hospitals.

Heretofore, Negro nurses were accepted for training at only four schools—Harlem, Lincoln, Riverside and Seaview. Now the other 11 have been added—Morrisania, Fordham, Bellevue, Willard Parker, Kings County, Queens General, Triboro, Coney Island, Welfare Island, Kingston Avenue and Cumberland.

The wartime shortage of nurses and the fight of her own organization, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, were credited by Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary, with the increased opportunities.

"Now," said Miss Staupers, "it will no longer be necessary to tell Negro applicants that they will be 'happier' at Harlem or Lincoln. As a matter of fact, the school at Harlem Hospital should no longer be a separate training school for Negroes. All schools should be conducted on a non-segregated, integrated basis."

At present more Negro nurses are serving in the Department of Health as a result of competitive examinations. In the Department of Hospitals more than 1200 Negroes are serving as staff nurses, head nurses, administrators, supervisors and instructors.



NORTH CAROLINA

49-1942

Chicago Defender  
Chicago, Illinois

## Fort Bragg Gets First Nurse Chief

MAR 21 1942

FORT BRAGG, N. C., (ANP)—

The first colored nurse to report for duty at the station hospital here last April, Miss Della I. Hayden Raney, was appointed first lieutenant, chief nurse, army nurses' corps last Monday.

Upon the recommendation of the chief of the nursing service and commanding officer at the station hospital, Lieut. Raney took an examination for chief nurse last February 26.

A native of Suffolk, Va., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Raney, she is a graduate of Virginia State college and Lincoln Hospital Training school, Durham, N. C. Before being called to active duty in the nurses' corps, Lieut. Raney was operating room supervisor. Four months after coming to the station hospital, she was appointed supervisor of colored nurses.



## Negro Nurses Aides Win Caps Here



This group of Negro nurses aides recently completed the Civilian Defense course at St. Agnes Hospital and were awarded caps in a ceremony at the hospital Friday night. Members of the class are, left to right, front row, Mary Holden, Ellsie Howell, Gwendolyn Moore, Mrs. Ernestine Cain, Mrs. Virginia Peebles, Mrs. Annie Bell Fincher and Edna Howell; second row, Mrs. Everlee York, Mrs. Cozie Parrish, Mrs. Gonobia Dunston, Mrs. Arnetta Jones, Buena Vista Johnson, Margaret Ruth Lyles and Carrie Allen.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer  
July 31, 1942

## CAPS TO BE GIVEN 13 NURSE'S AIDES

### Exercises for Negro Class Set for Tonight at Saint Agnes Nurses' Home

Capping exercises for 13 Negro women, graduates of a course of instruction as Civilian Defense volunteer nurses' aides, will be held tonight at 8 o'clock in the Nurses Home at Saint Agnes Hospital.

Mrs. H. W. Mims, volunteer chairman of the nurse's aides, will present caps. Mrs. Rose Mai Godley, director of the school of nursing and instructor of the class, will present the graduates.

The aides are Mrs. Virginia Peebles, Mrs. Ernestine Cain, Mrs. Annabelle Fincher, Mrs. Cozy Parrish, Mrs. Everlee York, Mrs. Gonobia Dunston, Gwendolyn Moore, Edna Mae Howell, Ellsie Howell, Carrie Allen, Margaret Lyles, Buena Vista Johnson, and Arnetta Jones.

Honor Graduates.  
Honors in theory of nursing will be given Mrs. Virginia Peebles, Mrs. Ernestine Cain, Mrs. Annabelle

Fincher, and Mrs. Everlee York. Honors in practical nursing will go to Mrs. Virginia Peebles, Margaret Lyles, Mrs. Everlee York, Mrs. Annabella Fincher, and Mrs. Ernestine Cain.

Prayers will be given by the Rev. Edgar H. Goold, president of Saint Augustine's College, and the Rev. J. H. Thompson, rector of Saint Ambrose Church.

#### Greetings to Graduates.

Greetings to the graduates will be given by Lr. R. P. Daniel, president of Shaw University and representatives of Negroes on the Wake County Defense Council; Mae Harper, chairman of volunteers in defense work for Negro women, and Mrs. Lydia Gasden, chairman of the Saint Agnes Hospital auxiliary.

Mrs. Annabelle Fincher will speak on behalf of the nurse's aides. Buena Vista Johnson, one of the nurse's aides, will sing "God Bless America."

Dr. Augustine Washington Tucker, administrator of the hospital, is in charge of the program.



49-1942

Columbia S. C. Record  
May 26, 1942

## Nursing School Exercises To Be Held Here Tonight

Graduation exercises for the Columbia hospital Negro school of nursing will be held in the hospital auditorium at 8:30 tonight. The main address will be delivered by Professor John F. Potts, principal of Waverly school. The exercises will be presided over by Dr. Gray Macaulay and the speakers will be introduced by J. B. K. deLoach, superintendent of the hospital.

A feature of the evening will be a soprano solo, "Just a Wearyin' for You" as sung by Jessie Mae Bracy. This will be followed by the presentation of the diplomas by Dr. Macaulay, the presentation of the pins by Miss Minnie A. Cox and the presentation of awards by Dr. J. Heyward Gibbes.

Members of the graduating class are Cora Lee Tucker of West Columbia, president; Carrie Lou Hollis, of Columbia, vice president; Ernestine Bussey of Edgefield, secretary-treasurer; Mary Emma Butler of Edgefield; Ruby Selena Fielder of Columbia; Inez Hattie Ford of Ridgewood; Elizabeth Harrison of Winnsboro; Edna Mae Lyles of Winnsboro; Ruth Alice Simons of Columbia; Olivia Gladys Smith of Bookman; and Maggie Watson of Columbia.

Affiliating students from South Carolina State hospital receiving certificates are Eugenia Alverta Brown of Timmons ville, Moze Hester Brown of Timmons ville, and Clara Helen Randolph of Hopkins.

Columbia S. C. State  
May 26, 1942

## Negro Nurses Get Diplomas Here Tonight

Graduation for the Columbia hospital Negro school of nursing will be held at 8:30 tonight in the hospital auditorium.

Prof. John F. Potts, principal of Waverly school, will deliver the main address at the occasion which will be presided over by Dr. J. G. Macaulay. J. B. K. deLoach will introduce the speaker.

Jessie Mae Bracy will be heard in a soprano solo, "Just a Wearyin' for You," followed by the presentation of diplomas, Dr. J. G.

Macaulay. Miss Minnie A. Cox will present pins and Dr. J. Heyward Gibbes will present the award.

Members of the graduating class are Cora Lee Tucker of West Columbia, president; Carrie Lou Hollis, of Columbia, vice president; Ernestine Bussey of Edgefield, secretary-treasurer; Mary Emma Butler of Edgefield; Ruby Selena Fielder of Columbia; Inez Hattie Ford of Ridgewood; Elizabeth Harrison of Winnsboro; Edna Mae Lyles of Winnsboro; Ruth Alice Simons of Columbia; Olivia Gladys Smith of Bookman; and Maggie Watson of Columbia.

Affiliating students from South Carolina State hospital receiving certificates are Eugenia Alverta Brown of Timmons ville, Moze Hester Brown of Timmons ville, and Clara Helen Randolph of Hopkins.

Columbia S. C. State  
September 19, 1942

## Negro Nurses Capped at Hospital Here

Capping exercises for six Columbia hospital Negro nurses was held Thursday evening in the hospital auditorium. Those capped were: Vivian Adams of Columbia; Claudia Entzminger of Columbia; Lillie Ray of Meridian Miss.; Derether Smith of Blenheim; Rosalee Tyler of Columbia and Pearl Simmons of Summer ville.

The featured speaker of the evening was Annie Belle Weston instructor at Allen university and Benedict college. She was introduced by J. B. K. deLoach, superintendent of the Columbia hospital, who presided over the meeting.

A challenge to the cap was given by Hilda Artis and a challenge to nursing was given by Charity Glover, both senior students. Miss Viana McCown, assistant director of nurses, presented the classes which was accepted by Miss Winnie A. Cox, director of nurses.

The invocation and benediction was made by the Rev. W. E. Kidd. A vocal solo was heard from Jesse May Bracy, who was accompanied by Henry Riddick.

Following the program a reception was held in the parlors of the Negro nurses home. The 21 students who registered September were in attendance.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia S. C. State  
November 3, 1942

## 193 Stand Tests for Nurses' Licenses

The largest class of applicants for licenses as nurses in the history of South Carolina was registered at the State House yesterday when 193 young women presented themselves to the state board of examination and registration of nurses.

So great was the throng, that both the hall of the house of representatives and the senate chamber were necessary to give the applicants individual desks where they were given the questions to be answered. The tests are to be concluded this afternoon and the results announced in about ten days. Some 25 or 30 of those applying for licenses to practice nursing were Negroes.

Miss Nelle C. Cunningham, executive secretary of the examining board, said a partial explanation of the unprecedentedly large number of applicants was to be found in a recent ruling of the examining board. Under it, nurses who have completed their classroom work with only "time to be made up," that is, practical experience, were allowed to take the examination. In case they pass the examination, they will not receive their licenses, she said, until they had completed their practical work. Miss Cunningham said that a number of older nurses were taking the examination this year, and that the war might have had some in-

many to the examining board: Miss Marguerite Andell, Charleston, president; Miss Ada I. Snyder, secretary-treasurer, Sumter; Miss Luella Schloeman, Greenville; Dr. L. Emmett Maden, Columbia; Dr. J. D. Guess, Greenville.

Constitution  
Atlanta, Georgia

## War Increases Demands on Fund Member Agencies

War has laid a heavy hand on the member agencies of the Community Fund, increasing the demands for service, and the costs of service, it was pointed out yesterday by Dr. Herman Turner, chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the Community Fund Appeal. mothers. There has also been an increase in requests for help to group of several hundred men and adolescent girls who run away to women to carry the story of the be near Army camps. Fund appeal to every citizen by "The Atlanta Child's Home reports an 80 per cent increase in requests for admissions, entirely due to war conditions.

"We have made a survey of every member agency," he said, "and in almost every case, demands have been greatly increased by wartime conditions.

"Just as every family in the community is affected in wartime, so are the families served by the Family Welfare Society and other agencies. The influx of workers places a heavy obligation on this agency, as Atlanta is becoming more and more a vital war production area.

"The Family Welfare Society is now handling admissions to the Sheltering Arms Day Nurseries, and works with the families of the children. Under the pressures of patriotism and high salaries, men and boys who are still out of many mothers of young children are going to work. This is throwing added burdens on both agencies. Careful counselling is often necessary to prevent family breakdown.

**Wartime Conditions.**

"Wartime conditions are causing an increase in tuberculosis—some cities as much as 23 per cent over 1940—and Atlanta is no exception. This increases the need for the services of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association.

"Requests for regular service of the Travelers' Aid Society have increased 58 per cent and requests for information and direction have increased 95 per cent. The increase in the number of run-aways, most of them under 17, reflects emotional pressures and disruptions of family life due to war.

"The Child Welfare Association has had a 13 per cent increase in requests for service—the largest increase being from unmarried

**Lack of Facilities.**  
"The Carrie Steele Pitts Home for Negro Children has had a 40 per cent increase in applications and has been forced to refer many to other agencies because of lack of facilities.

"The Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and Boys' Club have greater demands. Home budgets have been cut and many families are turning to these agencies for wholesome recreation for their children. These boys and girls are participating extensively in the national defense program. "The Butler Street Y. M. C. A. for Negro men and boys is much concerned over thousands of young men and boys who are still out of work despite increased employment. They are working with the United States Employment Service to place hundreds in agricultural jobs.

"The Legal Aid Society has had increased numbers of adoption cases, as foster parents try to protect rights of their children in a changing social order.

"These are just some of the highlights that illustrate the tremendous need for increased support of the Community Fund... the means by which we keep the home front strong in this critical year."